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Lisbon, Sept. 3. *N. S.*

WE hear the Marquis de Bay is aſſembling his Troops at Salamanca; and that he gives out, That by the latter end of this Month he will attack Ciudad-Rodrigo, where we have a good Body of Foot and Horſe. We have likewiſe a very ſtrong Gariſon in Almeida. The Conde de St. Juan hath above 4000 Foot and 700 Horſe in the Province of Tra los Montes, with which he obſerves the Marquis de Risburg, Governor of Galicia, who is poſted with an Army of near the ſame Number at Monterey. Our Forces in Alentejo are to take the Field as ſoon as the Heats are over, and will conſiſt of 16 Battalions and 1500 Horſe. The Court is ſtill taken up in regulating the Army, and putting the Troops on a better Eſtabliſhment than they have been hitherto.

Venice, Sept. 2. We hear from Rome, That the Pope had order'd the Arms of King Charles, which ſeveral had placed over their Doors ſince the Reduction of Naples, to be taken down; but that the Prince of Taxis had refus'd to comply with ſuch an Order: For which Reaſon the Pope had baniſh'd him his Dominions, and taken from him the Direction of the Italian Poſt. The Preparations that are making at the Porte have put this State upon taking the neceſſary Precautions for the Defence of their Dominions. The Republick hath already ſent Six of their Gallies to the Morea, and Yeſterday ſeveral Companies of Dragoons were embark'd for the ſame Place. We have Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 28th of July, which contradict the News we had receiv'd of the Dethronement of the Grand Signior; but at the ſame time adviſe us, That a Conſpiracy had been form'd for that Deſign, which was entirely defeated; Four Bacha's, and ſeveral others who were the Leaders in it, having been put to Death. They write from Naples, That all imaginable Preparations are making to attack Gaeta in Form; and that a Body of Germans were arriv'd in the Abruzzo, in order to beſiege Peſcara, in caſe the Duke of Atri, who hath ſhut himſelf up in that Place, ſhould perſiſt in his Reſolution of defending it. A large Veſſel, laden with Corn and Proviſions, deſign'd for the Relief of the Gariſon in Gaeta, was lately intercepted in the Entrance of that Port.

Neufchatel, Sept. 6. The Courier that the Prince of Conti ſent to Verſailles about the Order which the Tribunal had made, forbidding the ſeveral Pretenders to appear before them in Perſon, is return'd, with the French King's Approbation of the Expedient for avoiding any Diſpute about Precedency. This Morning they met, according to the laſt Adjournment; but did not enter upon the Claims of the ſeveral Competitors, becauſe the Prince of Conti's Lawyers open'd the Seſſion by making Exceptions to Four of the Twelve Judges; which occaſion'd long Debates, that took up the greateſt Part of the Day, and hinder'd them from doing any other Buſineſs. The Reaſon for excepting againſt Three of them was, becauſe they were Judges when the Sentence was paſs'd againſt the Prince of Conti in 1694; and therefore, as it was pretended, could not be thought impartial in their Proceedings towards that Prince. The Fourth was excepted againſt becauſe his Son was in the King of Pruſſia's Service; and One of the former Three having likewiſe a Son-in-Law in that King's Service, it was urg'd as an additional Reaſon for the Exception that was made to him. When the Lawyers had pleaded on each ſide, the Four Judges that were excepted againſt withdrew, and the remaining Eight, after a very little Debate, declar'd, That the having been a Judge when the Sentence in 1694 was given, was no ſufficient Ground of Exception; ſo that the Three were legally qualified to judge in the preſent Caſe. And as to the Reaſons that were alledg'd againſt Two of them that had Sons in the King of Pruſſia's Service, they would take them into Conſideration to Morrow Morning, till which Time they immediately afterwards adjourn'd. It is ſaid, the Prince of Conti hath ſo little Hopes of ſucceeding in his Pretenſions, after having fail'd in this Firſt Trial, that he thinks of leaving the Place very ſuddenly.

Berlin, Sept. 10. There having been a Report, That the Elector of Hanover had taken a Commiſſion from the Emperor to command the Army of the Empire; and the accepting ſuch a Commiſſion being thought below the Dignity of his Electoral Highneſs, Monſieur de Hilten, the Miniſter of that Prince, hath aſſur'd His Pruſſian Majeſty, That his Maſter had receiv'd no Commiſſion from Vienna, but only the Reſolution of the Dyet of the Empire, confirm'd by His Imperial Majeſty. We hear from Dreſden, That the King of Sweden enter'd that City on the 5th Inſtant in ſo private a manner, that he was ſtopp'd by the Guards; but General Flemming accidentally walking that Way, the King ſaluted him by his Name. The General immediately, after having paid his Reſpects to His Majeſty, laid his Hand on the Bridle of his Horſe, and in that manner attended His Majeſty to the Caſtle. The King ſtaid almoſt an Hour in that City; and, after his Viſit to King Auguſtus, had the Curioſity to ſee the Fortreſs and the Stables. His Majeſty at his going out of the Place was ſaluted by the Diſcharge of ſeveral Pieces of Cannon. By our Letters from Warſaw, of the 2d Inſtant, we are inform'd, That the Council at Lublin was adjourn'd to the 9th; and that they had ſent more Deputies to the Czar to complain of ſome Diſorders committed by the Muſcovites in Lithuania. The ſame Letters adviſe, That a Miniſter from Hungary was lately arriv'd at the Court of His Czariſh Majeſty; and that Count Berezini was expected there very ſuddenly. They add, That a Reſolution had been taken in a Council of War to venture a Battle with the Swedes at their Arrival in thoſe Parts: But there are private Letters which tell us, it was generally thought the Muſcovites would rather chooſe to retire towards their own Frontiers, in order to harraſs and fatigue the Enemy by long and difficult Marches, than come to a preſent Engagement.

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